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Hongkong, 3rd June, 1903.

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Telegraphic Address: P. O. Box 34. Telephone No. 12.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10TH, 1903.

SIXTY-FIVE years ago Queen Victoria, amidst the misgivings of nearly half her subjects, paid a visit of politeness to the Court of the Tuileries; the "Citizen" King Louis Philippe was then on the throne, France had enough of military and imperial rule; the Bourgeoisie was in power, and commercialism was in fashion, and Louis Philippe was anxious to show to the French people how very superior he was to the old prejudices which had for so many centuries kept apart the two peoples of France and England. The visit was marked by a particular incident, it was as became the frugal King of the French markedly bourgeois in type, and became the subject for the time of much good natured banter on the part of the English press. Queen Victoria and her husband, then known simply as Prince Albert, were kindly received by the populace, but it could not be said that any enthusiasm was displayed; a few months later King Louis Philippe, as-in-duty bound, returned the visit in London, where he had a reception worthy of the occasion. Under somewhat different circumstances Queen Victoria paid a ceremonious visit to the King's successor the Emperor Napoleon III. on the occasion of his opening the great Naval Station at Cherbourg. Napoleon was consistently friendly towards England, and it was always a source of chagrin to him, that his approaches failed to overcome the rooted suspicion of the English people; so strong was this prejudice that even Lord Palmerston thought it necessary to warn the English people of the evil intentions of the Emperor, and the first beginnings of our Volunteer system was not remotely connected with the panic this excited. In spite of the many proofs he had displayed of his friendly feeling, there were not few who up to the last moment had their suspicions, and warned the country against the danger of permitting the sovereign to put herself into Napoleon's power in his very stronghold. They had no doubt whatever that the object was to kidnap Her Majesty, and hold her to ransom of the nation. In spite of these warnings Queen Victoria persevered in her intention, and on arrival met with a right royal welcome. At the time, monarchs had but few opportunities of meeting one another personally, and international codes of etiquette were so arranged that interviews, when they did take place, were confined to the most formal and distant intercourse.

There is little doubt that these early visits of Queen Victoria had some effect in ameliorating the personal intercourse of the European sovereigns. The improvement in the means of intercommunication, there is little doubt, would in the end have brought about this desirable end, but the example shown by Queen Victoria, that it was possible for two sovereigns to be on friendly, almost familiar conditions, and communicate in unrestrained social intercourse seems to have been something new. Intercourse with equals in rank which was the privilege of the monarchs, as well as the most powerful of their subjects, was alone forbidden to the monarchs themselves, who were thus shut out from the enjoyment of one of the greatest enjoyments of human life, free intercourse with their fellow kind. It is curious to note how entirely a single half century has changed all this. King Edward when Prince of Wales had taken full advantage of the opportunities his position gave him of mixing freely in the society of the various continental courts, and of making himself personally acquainted with the royal families. Of a naturally sociable and buoyant disposition, he was everywhere a welcome guest, and the personal friendships thus made came to his aid when as King he had more seriously to concern himself with the Foreign Affairs of the nation—always complicated, but never more so than under existing circumstances. There are few or none of the continental sovereigns whom he has not visited at their courts, and with some he is personally on the most familiar terms; but although King Edward is probably the most travelled of European monarchs, many of the others closely approach him in their ubiquity, and recently the President of the French Republic has found it quite consistent with his duties to the State to indulge in what has now become the Royal etiquette of morning calls.

There is little doubt that in addition to removing much of the ordinary melancholy of a sovereign prince's life, and so preventing that unnatural brooding that was continually seeking out points of disagreement, which led to quarrels and eventually wars, the new system has had its uses in lessening the points of disagreement, generally resulting from ignorance of each other's ways, between the various continental people. The frequent visits of King Edward VII both as Prince of Wales, and recently as King to Paris, has done much in acquainting the French people to English ways and English customs, many of which formerly looked upon as insular, and in old French eyes vulgar and objectionable, have of recent years become thoroughly assimilated, and the ready way in which the language lends itself to the assimilation of these has certainly contributed much to the better feeling existing. It is not many years since the Frenchman who drank tea would be despised as an effeminate imitator of an alien habit; now, as everyone knows, "five-o'clock" is a recognised word in the language, and the practice is incumbent on every devotee of fashion, and largely dominates the social life of the entire country. So of many other things which have been discovered to usefully acknowledge gaps in French social intercourse. What has happened in France is happening in many other countries, even in Spain, which longest retained its exclusive state etiquette; under a new king who dared to marry an English princess, who has already endeared herself to her new subjects, and elsewhere we find the same process of assimilation slowly, but steadily proceeding.

It was under these conditions that King Edward VII. has recently been making his round of morning calls. According to the new theory of the Foreign Offices it is now customary for monarchs to pay visits of ceremony on their accession. Though the late King Oscar of Sweden had often been a guest in England, this was the first time an English King had visited Sweden, and as King Gustavus had acceded to the throne occupied so long and so well by his father, it was plain that a visit was due; the King was a familiar visitor in the streets of

Copenhagen, and was fairly familiar with Norway; it was but right and proper, especially in view of the ancient friendship between the peoples, that Sweden should be visited, and the Liberal Party, who have come to look upon themselves as the arbiters in these social functions smiled approval. It became another thing when the King proposed to go to St. Petersburg, and include the Tsar in his visiting list. Now the one point above all others wherein these social amenities of the various sovereigns is to be commended, is that the monarchs are able for the time to divest themselves of their representative character as heads of the various states, and meet as human beings on a footing of equality of station, one with another. It would not be right if the omniscient section of the Liberal party which holds the universe in the hollow of its hand should permit this to pass without its intervention. There are one or two reasons why it would be advisable that the two should have a quiet talk about things that concern both countries which any personal resentment on the part of the Tsar might, go a long way towards spoiling, amongst others a satisfactory arrangement regarding Macedonia, already nearly concluded. Sir Edward Grey the other day proposed certain arrangements, which the other Powers, not over well disposed towards closing the troubles, affected to believe were not applicable; Russia, however, brought forward an alternative scheme embodying a great part of that proposed by the British Foreign Office, and France, in this respect (as she said) acting disinterestedly, announced her intention of agreeing to any feasible scheme that offered a chance of ending the disturbance, but saying that of all the proposals she liked that of Russia best. As in reality the Russian scheme did not greatly differ from that of the British Minister, an opportunity was thus offered of bringing the two into harmony. Although the King's visit had been arranged independently, it was plain that the two could be made to work together, and that a few friendly words would go a long way in facilitating a settlement. It is to spoil this, on a subject in which Great Britain has no right to interfere, that the extreme wing of the Liberal party is now lifting up its voice. Two years ago the Congress of the United States, it may be remembered, made a similarly foolish attempt to interfere in Russia's internal affairs. Now it has been long ago ruled by the common sense of nations, that unless a country is prepared to back up by action its remarks, it has no business to interfere in the inner concerns of its neighbour. If any other rule prevailed government would, in fact, become impossible. It is because it has not the ability to comprehend this simple fact, but is perpetually facing both ways for Sunday, that the present Government is rapidly losing the confidence of the country.

Mr. Francis B. Loomis, at one time Assistant Secretary of State, and two other experts have been appointed Commissioners of the United States to the Grand Exhibition of Japan in 1912.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 7th June, 1903, shows that of non-Chinese there were 398 to the Library and 119 to the Museum and of Chinese 135 to the former and 1,555 to the latter. The Library was therefore used by 581 persons and the Museum by 1,704.

To Mrs. John Burns is attributed, say the "Bytender," the famous snub administered to a lady of considerably higher social status than herself. "Will you not come and call on me?" wrote the lady to Mrs. Burns, when her husband was made President of the Local Government Board. "Battersea is really so far from Park-lane," "I regret I am unable to call on you," replied Mrs. Burns. "Park-lane is really so far from Battersea."

The ceremony of the presentation of the Japanese yacht, the Yungko, to the Chinese Throne, was held on the 27th ultimo. The Kangaroo or Guildhall of the Waiwun was crowded by Chinese and Japanese officials including Princes Ching and Chun, Mr. Abe (Acting Japanese Minister), their Excellencies Yama Shik-kei, Chang Chih-tung, Liang Tung-yen and Na Tung. The yacht was handed over by Mr. Abe on behalf of the Emperor of Japan. The Minister was subsequently entertained at dinner by the above Chinese officials.

One of the interesting sights of the Scottish Exhibition in Edinburgh will be the baby incubator, adjoining the Senegal village. The incubator is intended for the rearing of prematurely born babies, of weakly babies, and of all sorts of babies who appear not to thrive in the early months of their existence. It is claimed that the incubator has saved 78 per cent. of children who in all probability would without its aid have died. The children are reared in the temperature which seems favourable to the continuance of their frail existence. When the incubator is opened the promoters will be prepared to receive weak children, who will be under the constant care of a qualified doctor. Four trained and certificated nurses form part of the staff.

Last week there were 138 plague cases, with 112 deaths. These included two Europeans and two Portuguese one European died. In the three subsequent days, the total number of cases went up from 635 to 694, (563 fatal).

On the recommendation of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, Dr. Chen Chin-tao, a well-known mathematician, who was optimist at the Palace examinations of 1905, has been appointed Director-General of the National, or Ta-Tsing Bank, which is designed in course of time to extend to China on the same basis as the Bank of England does to Great Britain and the Bank of France to France.

In spite of the strong protest lodged by the Chinese merchants of Shanghai, M. E. Chan Pih, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, has decided upon the purchase of the shares in the Chinese Imperial Telegraph Administration held by Chinese merchants. As the Imperial Treasury is almost empty at present, his Excellency proposes to negotiate a foreign loan for the purpose. A memorial will be presented to the Throne by Chan on the subject.

Curious has been the experience of the sailing ship "Carmen Perez," which left Algiers on Jan. 5 last. Meeting a violent storm, she was driven 400 miles northwards, and then fell in with an English steamer, from which she was provided with water and victuals. Another storm carried the vessel towards the coast of Africa, and she reached Saff, where a German steamer gave her help. Then the French cruiser "Surcouf" took pity on the crew, gave them provisions, and towed the "Carmen Perez" to Tangier. Thence, under her own sail, the vessel reached Cadix, her original destination, after a four months' struggle against the elements. The crew give a thrilling account of their adventures. For several weeks they were almost dying from hunger and thirst.

Buyers of kauri gum, it is reported from Brisbane, have recently been surprised to learn that Mr. Ching Yeh-ching, a Chinese of Shanghai, has acquired in the French island of New Caledonia the entire deposit of kauri gum, which is the only one known to exist outside of New Zealand. For years it has been becoming scarce in the latter country, and the demand being considerably greater than the supply, the market has risen with leaps and bounds until \$400 a ton is the local price for the best quality. Kauri gum produces the finest French varnish and lacquer that exist, and is also largely used as a substitute for amber. The concession that Mr. Ching Yeh-ching and his associates have acquired gives them the exclusive right to extract gum over an area of 3,488 hectares, precisely the entire kauri gum lands of New Caledonia. The Council Général passed a special Bill allowing them to proceed to extract and export at once, and the Governor signed the decree on April 14. It is estimated that something like 45,000 tons of kauri gum is to be found at a distance of from six to twelve feet below the surface. Work, it is stated, has already begun and China should shortly be in a position to dispense with the substitutes for gum that she has been forced to use for her lacquers.

THE SILVER OUTLOOK.

As there is not the slightest probability of the Indian Government buying silver for many months, the prospect is anything but bright. In fact, in order to maintain the exchange even at its present low level, the Indian Government, according to Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., has had to sell in London close on £2,000,000 of English bills. Last month the price fell to 24 pence—lower than at any time since April 23, 1903, when it was 23½; but, prior to that date, the market was on a much lower level, indeed, it had not been quoted as high as 24 for over seven months. In view of the persistent fall in the value of silver, which is now at the lowest price for five years past, the following table showing the highest and lowest values in recent years is of interest:—

YEAR	HIGHEST PER OZ.	LOWEST PER OZ.
1873	38½d.	30½d.
1894	31½	27
1895	31½	27 3/16
1896	31½	28½
1897	31½	28½
1898	31½	28½
1899	31½	28½
1900	30 3/16	27
1901	29 9/16	24 15/16
1902	28½	21 9/16
1903	28½	21 11/16
1904	29 9/16	24 7/16
1905	30 5/16	25 5/16
1906	31	29
1907	31½	24 3/16
1908 (to date)	27	24 1/16

It will be seen that the present price is still considerably above the low records of 1902 and 1903, but the table clearly illustrates the well-known effects of production outstripping the fluctuating requirements of consumption.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 9th at 1.25 p.m.—The barometer has risen at Wladivostok and in S.E. Japan, and fallen elsewhere, particularly over Northern and Central China.

A shallow depression is lying over N.E. Japan, and another depression is developing over the Yangtze valley.
Pressure is highest over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins.
Fresh S. to S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong is interrupted.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.19 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. to S.W. winds, fresh; squally showery.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, June 9th.
Signor Figueira, the new Governor of Macao, has sailed from Lisbon. Prior to his departure Queen Amelie presented him with King Carlo's sword.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 8th.
Sir Walter Hillier has been appointed by China, adviser to the Chinese Government. Nothing is known in London of the purpose of the appointment, or the character of the functions to be performed.

CONSPIRACY IN MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, June 8th.
A trial is proceeding at Cetinje of a number of persons charged with conspiracy to assassinate Prince Nicholas of Greece by means of bombs. A witness named Nastics caused a sensation by affirming that the bombs used by the conspirators were made in the Saravian arsenal by order of the Crown Prince of Serbia, but this is emphatically denied at Belgrade.

The Servian Minister is quitting Montenegro.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting to-morrow (Thursday) the orders of the day are:—Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a supplementary sum of one hundred and sixty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-five cents, to defray the charges of the year 1907; Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the registration of chemists and druggists and to regulate the sale of poisons; and Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and The Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903.

The Ordinance to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium to China will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

A MODERN DEMOSTHENES.

SENATORIAL ORATORY.

Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, made a remarkable speech in the Senate, black-guarding trusts, pools, combinations in trade, Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan. He spoke for two hours from a type-written statement. To the "subsidised Press" he paid his respects as follows:—

Go, damnable imps of pelf and greed. I defy your taunts. Tear to fragments my political career if it comport with your execrable will; still and distort my every utterance. Not satisfied, let such be your brutal frenzy, lash my poor form into insensibility; then, if it be your further pleasure, gnaw from my stiffening bones every vestige of quivering flesh. How in wretched bestiality through my innocent blood as it drips from your fiendish visages. Drag, then, if you will, what remains into the stith and vermin of your foul dens and burn it upon the altar of Babel, or scatter it before the friendly winds of heaven to your better, the carrion crows of the fields. These ready servants of greed, what have they not done, or attempted, to fasten still more securely an autocracy upon us? It seems to be their special function, not simply to pervert the truth, but to threaten and terrify public men. Dare a Senator align himself with the people? What? Yes, men, illustrious servants of the people, have lifted honest voices here and elsewhere against the march of plutocracy, to fall, ambushed, politically assassinated, and by whom? By the Trusts wearing masks, ah! sire, newspaper masks. But, Mr. President, insignificant as I am if my political career be wrecked, let them sharpen their blades, for I will be here at the appointed hour, and while here only God can stay my voice in behalf of the organised united labour and yeomanry of America.

And yet Mr. Bryce declared the other day that the standard of oratory in the Senate is at least equal to the standard of the House of Lords!

After his speech Mr. Davis was quite exhausted, and fell back limp and helpless into his seat.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst. at 5.30 p.m. with the outward English mails, and is due here to-day at about 10 a.m.

The E. & O. str. *Sardinia* left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst. at 11.30 a.m.

The E. & O. str. *Peshawar* left Singapore for this port on the 5th inst. at 6.30 p.m.

The Apar str. *Aradon* Apar from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst. at daylight.

The Apar str. *Catherine* Apar from Calcutta left Singapore on the afternoon of the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Nippon* left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., and is due here on the 14th inst.

The J.-C.-J. str. *Tyikini* left Moji for Swatow on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst.

The J.-C.-J. str. *Tyikini* left Moji for Amoy on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The Ben Line str. *Benworth* from Middlesbrough and London, left Singapore on 7th inst. for this port.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* left Sydney on the 6th inst. for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila).

The Lido-China str. *Kunaway* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 7th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 23rd inst.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on June 9th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Hon. Mr. H. W. Slade, Hon. Mr. Irving, Captain Lyons, Messrs. Shelton Hooper, Fung Wa Chun, Lau Chin-pak, and the following officials—Dr. Pearce, (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Macfarlane, (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. Mosser, (Secretary).

THE DRAFT ESTIMATES.

The draft estimates for the Sanitary Department for the year 1908 were submitted. Mr. Hooper said he did not propose to discuss the estimates that day as they had not been circulated, but he would like if the President would ask His Excellency how he arrived at the saving of between £9750 and £14240 which he said in his speech in the Legislative Council would be effected in the various changes contemplated in the Sanitary Department.

The President consented and the discussion was accordingly postponed.

REMOVAL OF GARDEN REFUSE.

Correspondence was read with reference to the removal of garden refuse from the Peak. The Medical Officer of Health intimated: The custom in England is for the contractor to remove free only that garden refuse that can go in the ordinary dust-bin, but that anything extra in the way of garden refuse must be paid for. Evidently the Crown Solicitor, whose opinion had been asked, thinks that we cannot make the contractor remove large amounts of garden refuse.

The Hon. Principal Civil Medical Officer also intimated: Most likely many of these complaints against the scavenging contractor are really the fault of the owners of houses who let their servants dump garden refuse on their own lots, or on the nearest convenient land. The people should know that they must make their own arrangements for the removal of garden refuse. It is hardly to be expected that the ratepayers should pay for those who wish to keep large gardens.

The President remarked that this was circulated for public information. It was scarcely reasonable to expect the contractor to remove garden refuse.

Hon. Mr. Slade said that the owner of the garden ought to burn it.

The President mentioned that in one case 30 loads of garden refuse was removed.

Mr. Fung Wa-chun thought an arrangement should be made with the contractor to be paid extra for the removal of such refuse.

The President considered that 10 cents a load would be a fair charge.

The matter ended.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the week ending May 18 show that the death rate in the British and Foreign population was 27.7 per 1,000 as against 20.5 per 1,000 for the corresponding week of last year; in the Chinese community 37.3 per 1,000 as against 19.6 per 1,000. The figures for the week ending May 23 were:—British and Foreign population 35.6 per 1,000 as against 3.2 for the corresponding week of last year; in the Chinese community 40.0 per 1,000 as against 20.5 per 1,000.

THE LATE COLONEL MARTIN.

The Board unanimously passed the following resolution: It is with deep regret that the Board have heard of the sudden death of one of its members, Colonel Martin, Principal Medical Officer of the South China Command, whilst on holiday in Japan.

JUDGE REBUKES PATRIOPHOES.

The Patriophobes of the type of Messrs. Kair Hardie, Byles, Lupton, and Co. received a scathing rebuke from Mr. Justice Darling in the course of a Law Courts case.

"People at home take a great responsibility when they interfere with the organised legitimate government of a country and say that the colonists should act by native under martial law," he declared, referring to the recent disturbances in Natal and the attempt of the Government to interfere with the Colony's management of its own affairs.

"It is most important that all coloured subjects of the King should feel that their grievances receive full consideration, but the balance should not incline towards the native races out of sentimental reasons."

"When the disturbances began," he continued, "the people of Natal decided that something must be done quickly to show the people that the Government was stronger than they were. The people on the spot did not do that for their amusement. They were far outnumbered, and were surrounded by hosts of brave fighting men."

"The jury will recall the Zulul war and the Battle of Isandhlwana, and what happened to the English force. They will recall the defence of Rorke's Drift, when the Colony was only saved from being overrun by innumerable savages by that resistance. They will remember the punishment meted out at the Battle of Ulundi."

"In this case the Colony was again face to face with a native rising. It is clear that the interference 'at home' as the colonists call it, caused the strongest disapprobation among them. Ultimately the Government here gave way, allowed martial law to be proclaimed, and also passed an Act of Intemperity."

"It is often said by those in favour of popular revolutions that you cannot make revolutions with rose water. It is equally perfectly true that you cannot put down revolutions by administering eau de rose or honey."

The case was one in which Mr. Alfred Mangena, a Zulul law student, claimed damages for libel against the "Daily Chronicle," which pleaded privilege on the ground that what was published about him was a fair abstract from a Blue-book.

The jury awarded £100 damages against the "Chronicle."

Judgment stood over for further consideration of the question of privilege.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Ormeo Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. For Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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THE "POWAN" WRECKED.

SUNK OFF LANTAO ISLAND.

Yesterday morning a sensation was created in Hongkong when the report was passed from mouth to mouth that the steamer "Powan" was wrecked and that many of her passengers had lost their lives. As is usual the first tidings of such disasters are presented in their gravest aspect to the public, and it was the lack of detail, and though later information showed that the news of the wrecking of the steamer was only too true, it did not however confirm the large number of deaths which the first intelligence associated with the disaster. On her way from Hongkong to Canton the steamer struck a submerged rock some two miles to the south west of the entrance to Capesman Pass, and as the soundings showed that she was rapidly filling with water the captain attempted to run her ashore at Lantau but she sunk not far from the rock in about eight fathoms of water. Other steamers and the unfortunate crew and passengers and while only one body has been found as many as fifty passengers are reported missing. Probably several of these made their escape by swimming or floating ashore or were taken on board the rescuing steamers.

The "Powan" left the wharf at nine o'clock on Monday night. She had an ordinary cargo and her list of passengers numbered somewhere about 200 all Chinese. During the blinding rain-storm which occurred shortly afterwards the vessel struck a submerged rock. Instantly there was the greatest excitement on board. The Chinese passengers noticed that something untoward had happened and when they rushed on deck they were quick to realize that the vessel was doomed. Fortunately the panic which prevailed among the passengers did not lead to a stampede. A few there were who lost their heads and jumped over-board but they were saved with one exception. Land was visible at the time the ship struck the rock and Captain Black, after having learned from the soundings that the water was gaining rapidly, made the safety of the passengers his first consideration. His officers loyally supported him in this trying hour and the crew behaved with considerable gallantry and composure. The steamer's whistle was blown for assistance and a rocket was fired. Fortunately these appeals did not go unanswered and soon the Chinese owned launch "Kam Shun" appeared on the scene and assisted in the rescue of the passengers from the ill-fated steamer which by this time had been gradually sinking. The heroism and unflinching zeal in this noble work of the master of the launch elicited the warmest commendations from those who benefited and doubtless the action of the master and his subordinates will not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Some time later the "San Cheong," "Kwong-tung," and "Kinshun" arrived and rendered assistance. Captain Branch of the last named steamer stood by and sent the news to Hongkong. The police learned of the occurrence about one o'clock and despatched two launches to stand by.

How the accident happened it is of course difficult to say. As the steamer was making for Capesman Pass a heavy storm came on and in the haze that enveloped the locality, the vessel had met her fate before the danger was realized. There was a strong ebb tide running at the time, and this was probably a factor in the disaster which overtook the "Powan." There was no warning. The ominous grating noise, accompanied by the trembling of the vessel, was the first indication of what had happened, and no one needed to be told of the danger. Rapidly the officers behaved with a gallantry which is typical of the British seaman and it is pleasing to record that the Chinese crew emulated the noble example with a heroism and composure that are in the highest degree praiseworthy. Captain Black was the last to leave his ship and stood by her to the end.

The engine-room officers and men showed great presence of mind. Mr. E. E. Rodriguez, and Mr. E. Robson, the first and second engineers, remained at their posts as long as they were of service and the firemen never wavered. In fact every member of the crew behaved in a manner worthy of all the best traditions of the sailor's gallantry. When their services were no longer required, below the deckmen sought to compose their competitors among the passengers and in this they succeeded with the result that the rescue work proceeded with a comparative calmness that facilitated the operations.

About twenty minutes after the impact the vessel sank, and as she settled only her bridge was visible above the surface but subsequently she broke up and there was nothing visible of the fine old ship when the Harbour Master's launch "Stanley" visited the locality in the afternoon. Some little wreckage was found floating on the water and oil, apparently belonging to her cargo was found on the surface.

In the general tale of heroism there are a few instances which stand out conspicuous. Chief Officer Browne, who holds the Belknap medal for his bravery and life saving during the disastrous typhoon of 1906, again distinguished himself. Immediately the ship foundered he jumped into the sea to the rescue of a Chinese woman, and fully dressed as he was, he swam to her and afterwards took her to a boat. The Chinese crew, after seeing the passengers supplied with buoys, etc., took to the water and floated on such wreckage as they could find. The chief engineer, while struggling in the water, was almost drowned through two natives holding on to him, but he succeeded in shaking himself and reached the shore in an exhausted condition. Though only one of the six lifeboats were lowered the life-saving craft did good work.

It is remarkable that the "Powan" which was regarded with something like affection by the Chinese and which seemed to have the "good joss" to which they attach so much importance,

should go down so near home and in such an unexpected manner. She was not so fast as some of the other steamers on the river, but she was always a favourite. Built at Glasgow in 1873, she has therefore seen thirty-five years' service. She was one of the boats which are jointly owned by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The Steamboat Company own five-eighths of the ship, and the loss we understand is well covered by insurance. Captain Innes, Marine Superintendent for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Captain Clarke, secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company visited the scene of the wreck in the course of the day, but we learn there is little hope of saving her, her back being broken and all her superstructure carried away.

Estimates vary as to the loss of life. The first report put the death toll at 100, but that is evidently exaggerated. Doubtless quite a number have been drowned, but the most exact information obtainable was that about fifty persons were missing. It is tolerably certain that at least seven or eight persons have been drowned.

Much sympathy will be felt for Captain Black, who has only been in command of the "Powan" for little more than six months.

The officers were Mr. H. Black, captain; Mr. A. H. Brown, chief officer; Mr. C. P. Archer, purser; Mr. E. Rodriguez, chief engineer; Mr. E. Robson, second engineer; Mohamed Zan, Malay pilot; Mr. Gomez, tally clerk.

AUSTRALIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Sydney, May 12th. Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All Ireland, is at present on a visit to New York. His eminence is reported to have stated, in the course of an interview, that he saw signs of Britain's certain dissolution. "The colonies are restive," he said "Australia to-day is practically independent, and the trend every moment is more and more in the direction of absolute rebellion. New Zealand is indifferent, and Canada is legislating in a manner showing a desire to conduct her own business in her own way. The fires of rebellion have been lighted in India, and men and women are being hanged for daring to advocate the never dying doctrine of freedom. When England sits alone, as the result of her misgovernment, it will be the day of reckoning for the children of Ireland."

The Roman Catholic authorities at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, explained that in all probability Cardinal Logue was in New York in connection with the centenary celebrations, by New York Roman Catholics, of the founding of the diocese. Asked for an expression of opinion on the foregoing cable message, Mr. O'Hara declined to say more than to smilingly suggest that the message bore every indication of a "smart" Yankee interviewer, having been at work.

Intense indignation has been aroused throughout Australia and New Zealand by the remarks attributed to Cardinal Logue. The Roman Catholic authorities in Australia regard the message as "a gross imputation against a prince of the Church" and express themselves unable to explain the circumstances, beyond a suggestion that it has decided indications that a "smart" American interviewer has been at work.

The loyalty of the Irish-Australian Roman Catholics has always been manifest they argue, and that any tendencies toward rebellion would be a suicidal policy and detrimental to interests which are now so safely guarded under nominal British rule.

Remarks of a particularly patriotic nature were made by the Cardinal of Lyanoy at the last I. A. C. B. Society annual meeting and were quite at variance with the statements from New York, as that in representing the head of the Irish R. C. Community he put an overwhelming discount on his brother cardinal's exaggerations. The Orange Lodges have passed resolutions repudiating the slander and vehemently declared that "outside the Roman Catholic Church fully 90 per cent of the people of Australia are loyal to the Empire."

The Prime Minister has been asked to cable to London an emphatic denial of the allegations and to express an assurance of the loyalty of Australia's loyalty which request has been granted with great care and attention. The observation as to the indifference of New Zealand was a particularly bad shot, for the Dominion has always enjoyed the reputation of being the most ardently British of all the Colonies and to apply such an invective seems nothing less than an absurdity and a betrayal of lack of perception.

But a cursory reflection of the earnest patriotism that the Colonies have always shown and their ready offers of assistance to the Motherland in times of necessity are in themselves a sufficient and convincing proof that Cardinal Logue's disgusting announcements are but idle insinuations engendered of mistaken convictions.

The Earl of Dudley the Governor General elect of Australia recently made his first appearance at an Anglo-Australian dinner given by the Agent-General for South Australia in London, and in recalling pleasant memories of his visit to Australia 25 years ago expressed the sincerest anticipation of his return to the land he loved. Lord Dudley looked forward to their departing for Australia via Canada about 10th July.

Lord Dudley will speak at the Agents-General banquet and this will be his only public deliverance before leaving.

FOREIGN TRADE STILL FALLING OFF.

The Trade and Navigation Returns of the United Kingdom for April as issued by the Board of Trade, indicate a decrease in both exports and imports. The imports of raw cotton and wool diminished that month by no less than £5,923,503, while the exports of manufactured articles decreased by £2,855,459. The aggregate exports (excluding exports of foreign and Colonial produce, which totalled £24,416,566 in April, 1907, being a decrease of £2,711,528. The exports in April, however, were higher than in April, 1906, by £3,673,032. The exports for this year—January to April inclusive—amounted to £129,973,379, as compared with £116,283,552 in the corresponding four months of 1907, and with £118,329,409 in the first four months of 1906. The imports for April amounted to £27,099,812, as compared with £26,782,704 in April, 1907, the decrease being £28,622,792. The imports were higher than in April, 1906, by £40,602. The imports for this year amount to £207,962,465, as compared with £227,959,819 in the first four months of 1907, and with £201,227,238 in the corresponding period of 1906.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 9th June.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

The motion for the arrest of judgment moved by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai in his defence of the three prisoners who were found guilty by a jury of having murdered three Chinese in December 1906, again came on for further argument before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) and the Acting Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. Gompertz). The Hon. Mr. Bess Davies (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. M. Slade and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, appeared for the respondents.

The Attorney-General, in continuance of his argument, quoted numerous cases in support of his contention that the evidence of the police sergeant as to the finding of the watch in a box belonging to the first prisoner was quite admissible.

The Chief Justice wanted to know what view the Attorney-General would take if the interpreter had failed to caution the prisoner before the officer questioned him. Would he reject the evidence in such circumstances when it came before the Court?

The Attorney-General replied that he would because the law provided that certain formalities were required.

The Chief Justice asked if the Attorney-General could mention a considered judgment in which the point had been dealt with. He did not think that the Crown should call certain evidence and withhold evidence as to how that was obtained.

The Attorney-General replied that it was the Court which had obtained the evidence as to how the facts were obtained. He went on to indicate that the evidence on which the police worked had not been obtained by inducement or threat, and was quite admissible.

After discussion with the Chief Justice, the Attorney-General in reply to the Chief Justice, said that his Lordship should have decided at the trial whether or not the evidence now disputed should have been admitted or not. He should have acted according to his own view.

The Chief Justice disagreed with this view and held that in order to preserve the rights of the Crown it was advisable to allow the evidence on the understanding that the question would be argued on the motion for arrest of judgment.

Some discussion took place over a judgment of Justice Hawkins placed over by the Attorney-General showing that the learned judge drew a distinction between statements made by a prisoner before he was under arrest and while he was under arrest.

The Chief Justice declared that the last sentence in the judgment was meaningless.

The Attorney-General—it is most important.

The Chief Justice—it has nothing to do with the case.

The Attorney-General—I shall show your Lordship that Mr. Justice Hawkins draws a great distinction.

The Chief Justice—The case is important for what it decides, but it does not decide anything in that last sentence.

The Attorney-General—it draws a distinction.

The Chief Justice—But it does not help us in reference to the others.

The Attorney-General referred to a decision of the Divisional Court which he said was absolutely binding. It was more binding than the individual opinion of Mr. Justice Cave.

The Chief Justice—if we choose to follow we can do so, but we are not bound by it.

The Attorney-General—I don't say so.

The Chief Justice—I protested against your statement that we are bound by this decision.

The Attorney-General—I don't wish to so express it.

The Chief Justice—we shall consider that judgment as we shall consider others.

The Attorney-General, continuing his argument, contended that the police sergeant acted legally and fairly and said he would read a text book by Sir Howard Vincent on the duties of the police.

Mr. Slade objected.

The Attorney-General maintained that he had a right to read from that book. It was most useful.

The Chief Justice—it may be most useful to you.

Mr. Slade—I don't know it. It is not a recognized work or authority.

The Chief Justice—it would not be evidence in the Court below.

The Attorney-General—Certainly.

The Chief Justice—Supposing a letter was written to the Times you could not read it?

The Attorney-General mentioned where a letter to the Times was recognized. If Mr. Slade or he were to write a book on certain legal subject the Court would allow it to be read.

Mr. Slade—No.

The Chief Justice—There was a decision the other day where it was decided to have no text books read.

Mr. Slade—There are few text books which have authority.

The Attorney-General—we shut out Taylor on "Evidence."

Mr. Slade—Yes.

The Attorney-General—we have not done so.

The Chief Justice—I think Mr. Attorney-General, you had better not read it.

The Attorney-General—I am sorry your Lordships refuse to hear it. I am speaking to show the difference between prisoners under arrest and—

The Chief Justice—you want to explain Mr. Justice Hawkins' decision.

The Attorney-General—Here is a text book, the "Police Code," and in it is an address by Lord Brampton.

The Chief Justice—we don't know under what circumstances it was written.

Mr. Slade—it is absolutely expert.

Finally, the Attorney-General was allowed to read the address to the police contained in the book and in conclusion he said that their Lordships would permit him to say that that case was practically without precedent in the colony. It was one of great importance to the community. The defence were seeking to set aside the unanimous verdict of the jury in a murder case after seven days of patient trial. In the event of that conviction being quashed it invited a precedent which was fraught with serious consequences in administration of justice and the frustration of crime in the colony.

The Chief Justice—we quite recognize that.

The Attorney-General added that his friend in the course of his speech indulged in a retrospect, but he was concerned with the prospect, and he feared that trial by jury might become frustrated. While it was their duty to preserve the rights of the prisoner, he submitted that it was equally their Lordships' duty to maintain unflinched the rights of the prosecution.

The Chief Justice said that those were opinions with which their Lordships entirely concurred and which had led him to take the objection to the evidence which had been raised.

Mr. Slade then replied and said there was absolutely no confirmation of the fact that the box belonged to the third prisoner, when he had said so in reply to the sergeant's question. He did not contend that a police constable had not the right to ask questions for the purpose of finding out who had committed an offence which had been reported to him, but it did not follow that he, in company with several other members of the police force, might without a warrant make their way into the house of a private person, wake him up at 5.30 a.m. and then and there ask him questions. That was not a fair way of getting at the truth. It must have been obvious to the smart sergeant who obtained the evidence, that he was clearly in the wrong in going into this man's house, because he took good care to take him into the road before he arrested him.

The Attorney-General—That has nothing to do with the Court. There is nothing to that effect in the evidence.

Mr. Slade—Yes, there is.

The Attorney-General—He asked the two questions—What is your name and whose is this box.

The Chief Justice—He gave the wrong name.

Mr. Slade—Breaking into his bedroom and rousing him up at five in the morning is the way to get a wrong answer.

The Chief Justice—He demanded his name three times.

Mr. Slade—Yes, he gave three different names.

Mr. Slade contended that the man was in distress and not a free agent when questioned by the officer.

The Chief Justice at a later stage said that the policeman was the embodiment of the law. Mr. Justice Stephen in his "General Survey of Criminal Law," emphasised the position of the constable and the position in which he stood to the ordinary village. The question was as to the policeman being the embodiment of the law.

Mr. Slade agreed.

The Attorney-General—Then your Lordship is ignoring all the cases I have cited.

The Chief Justice—I am trying to understand the authorities you cite. At present I find myself in a hopeless state of chaos. There is not a principle of law to be ascertained applicable to this case.

After further discussion, the proceedings concluded with a statement by the Chief Justice that their Lordships would try to evolve a constitutional method of dealing with the case, should the decision of the Court be adverse to the Crown and should the Attorney-General wish to take the matter to the Privy Council.

A formal remand for a fortnight was then granted.

£16,000 STOLEN FROM EXPRESS.

MASKED ROBBERS IN TREASURE VAN.

In tre Western style, bullock said to amount to £16,000 was stolen from the New York-St. Louis express outside Pittsburg last month.

The gold being taken from the Sub-Treasury at New York to the banks at St. Louis and though all the arrangements were made with the utmost secrecy a daring gang of bandits got wind of the matter succeeded in "holding up" those in charge of the treasure, gagging the baggageman and expressman (official of the carrying company in charge of the gold) and stopping the train, and making off in the dark.

The robbery was evidently planned with astonishing skill and the express company and Sub-Treasury officials are dazed by its success and unable to offer any save vague theories as to the authors of it.

No sooner was the train a few miles outside Pittsburg than two men wearing masks sprang from behind a pile of luggage with the cry "Hands up!" and pressed revolvers to the temples of the astounded officials in charge of the gold.

The robbers forced one of the officials to open the bullock fodder, and then bound him and his companion hand and foot and pulled the emergency cord.

When the train slowed down they jumped on to the metals, each carrying two sacks of gold, and made through a dense clump of trees until they reached a highway, where a carriage was awaiting them. They were heard driving away some minutes later, when the guard, after a long search for the cause of the emergency signal, discovered the speechless expressman and his comrade and released them.

The train then moved on to Walker's Mills, a few miles away, whence telegraphic alarms were sent in all directions and possees of armed men started in organized pursuit of the bandits.

The exact amount of the bullock stolen is still a mystery, neither the Treasury officials nor the express company being willing to furnish exploit information. The bandits, according to the expressman, were both finely dressed and appeared to be men of education.

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Hong Kong, 3rd June, 1908.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

JUBILEE CONGRATULATIONS.

Vienna, May 7th.

The Jubilee visit of the German Sovereigns to the Emperor Francis Joseph has been far more successful than was anticipated yesterday. The weather, though boisterous, was fine, excepting for occasional showers. The city and the neighbourhood of Schonbrunn presented a gay and animated appearance. The guests were received with the utmost cordiality by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the speeches exchanged at the congratulatory ceremony were elevated in tone and conception. Vienna has had "a great day" again on the first festival day of the Diamond Jubilee year.

No more brilliant spectacle than that of the arrival of the German Emperor and Empress at Penzing Station this morning has been witnessed in Vienna for many years. In order to greet the German Emperors all the Arch-Duchesses now in the capital assembled in a pavilion at the station under the leadership of the youthful Arch-Duchess Maria Annunziata, who on the death of the late Arch-Duke Otto succeeded the Arch-Duchess Maria Joseph as the first lady of the Court. The Emperor Francis Joseph had met the German train at the outskirts of the city and accompanied the guests to Penzing. He looked comparatively well, notwithstanding his repeated indisposition of last winter. The German Emperor looks older and thinner, though his stay at Corfu has given him a healthy colour. On the way to Schonbrunn from the station their Majesties, who drove in an open State carriage, were warmly cheered. The Castle was hardly reached before a violent downpour deluged everything.

At midday the weather improved and the German Sovereigns, including the Kings of Wurtemberg, Saxony, and the Princes Regent of Bavaria, had a hearty greeting from the spectators on the way to Schonbrunn. At noon the Federal Sovereigns, with the German Emperor, all wearing German uniforms, assembled in the Pink Chamber, and were conducted through lines of Life Guards to the apartment of Marie Antoinette, where they were awaited by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The ceremony lasted some ten minutes, the German Emperor delivering a speech previously submitted to the Emperor Francis Joseph, who read a reply.

The reply is considered the more important of the two utterances, especially as the Emperor Francis Joseph's reference to the Monarchical principle, and his hope that the Austro-German alliance would last on into the farthest future. At the same time his insistence upon the effectiveness of similar efforts of other Powers to the occasion of the jubilee being read into the State banquet are understood to be contained further references to the alliance. The telegrams exchanged between the Emperor Francis Joseph and the King of Italy show that the German Emperor wished to make the occasion a demonstration in favour of the Triple Alliance as a whole.

During the afternoon the Emperor paid calls at the German Embassy, and received the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers. The State banquet followed by a mass serenade, in which 10,000 members of the Vienna chorale took part. The German Emperor and Empress left for Berlin to-night. The other German Sovereigns leave to-morrow. Four hundred German decorations of various sorts have been distributed among Austrian officials, Baron Aschenthal, the Foreign Minister, receiving the Order of the Black Eagle.

It is long since Vienna has seen such a gathering of Sovereigns and Princes as are contained in the following official list: The German Emperor and Empress with their children; Prince August Wilhelm and Princess Victoria Luise, Prince Leopold, Regent of Bavaria; King Frederick Augustus of Saxony; King William II. of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, the Grand Duke William Ernest of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke Augustus of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke Frederick Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Duke Frederick of Anhalt, Prince Leopold IV. of Lippe, Prince Henry of Schaumburg Lippe and the Burgomaster of Hamburg, representing the Hanseatic cities.

The reception in the Marie Antoinette Room was of a purely private and intimate character, and lasted only a few minutes.

The Emperor William addressing the Emperor Francis Joseph spoke as follows:

"Your Majesty, it is by the high decree of Divine grace and Providence that the person of your Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty, Sixty years, two generations of men, your Majesty has devoted in never tiring zeal and most faithful and noble fulfilment of duty to the welfare and prosperity of your peoples. Your Majesty's heart may well be filled with just pride and gratification when you see your subjects on all sides seeking to show some return to their venerated and beloved Sovereign and the father of his country by their devoted love and gratitude. But not alone millions of your own subjects rejoice with their beloved Emperor and King on this festive day. No, far far and wide beyond the borders of the Monarchy the world bows in respect and admiration before the venerable form of your Majesty. Your Majesty sees here three generations of German Princes gathered about you, and among them none to whom your Majesty has not been an exemplar before he was himself called to the discharge of the duties of his high office. To all of us your Majesty has afforded a glorious example in your sixty years of work, an example which will be edifying to the children and grandchildren of even the youngest among us. We then, the true friends and allies of your Majesty, have hastened hither, and with us her Majesty the Empress Queen, my Consort, to bear testimony to the deep feelings of close friendship and devotion which we entertain for your Majesty. With overflowing hearts we offer our homage to the noble ruler, the true ally, the mighty guardian of peace, on whose head we invoke the richest blessings of God's Providence."

The Emperor Francis Joseph replied by telegraph: "I am extremely sensible of the delicate attention which your Majesty has paid me in expressing your congratulations on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of my reign, on the same day on which his Majesty the Emperor William, our august ally and friend, and the German Princes are assembled around me. Cordially thanking your Majesty I congratulate myself upon this fresh testimony of the close alliance and affectionate friendship which unite us—Francis Joseph."

The Pope has sent his warmest greetings to the Emperor Francis Joseph congratulating him on his statesmanship and Christian fortitude so courageously shown during adverse fortunes.

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Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908.

The Emperor Francis Joseph replied: "Your Majesty, in concert with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Bavaria, the Majesties the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, the illustrious Federal-Princes of Germany, and the representatives of the Free Hanse Towns, have been so good as to resolve to tender to me personally your congratulations on the occasion of my attaining the sixtieth year of my reign. This proof of a friendship which I hold most dear which will be one of the most precious recollections of my life, has touched my heart most joyfully, and I beg you to accept my deepest and warmest thanks for it. In this act of cordial attachment which affords me the utmost gratification, I may, I think, discern a solemn manifestation of the Monarchical principle, to which Germany owes her power and greatness. Austria-Hungary's strength also lies in this principle, and from the true and unchanging love of my people I have always derived fresh confidence to do justice to the arduous duties incumbent upon me. The fact that it has this day been granted to me to see assembled around me such a great number of German Princes is at the same time the most eloquent confirmation of the state of close and indissoluble alliance which has existed between us for nearly thirty years. This day fortifies me in the joyous expectation that this alliance, pursuing none but pacific ends which are effectually assisted by similar efforts on the part of the other Powers will fully accomplish its object unto the remotest future. I pray Divine Providence that it may for all time take under its gracious protection your Majesty and all the German Federal Princes, as well as her Majesty the Empress and Queen, whose presence deeply touches me and commands my warmest thanks."

The Emperor Francis Joseph has received the following telegram from the King of Italy: "In the course of the year in which your Majesty celebrates the sixtieth anniversary of his glorious reign all Sovereigns and Chiefs of State are adding their wishes and congratulations to the devoted demonstrations of the people of the Monarchy. Inspired by the old-standing and loyal friendship which I profess for your Majesty, I take part with all my heart in this happy event, associating myself with the feeling of affection which the German Emperor, our august ally and friend, will this day personally express to you—Vittorio Emanuele."

The Emperor replied by telegraph: "I am extremely sensible of the delicate attention which your Majesty has paid me in expressing your congratulations on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of my reign, on the same day on which his Majesty the Emperor William, our august ally and friend, and the German Princes are assembled around me. Cordially thanking your Majesty I congratulate myself upon this fresh testimony of the close alliance and affectionate friendship which unite us—Francis Joseph."

In the course of May the Emperor was to open the German Shipbuilding Exhibition at the Zoological Gardens Exhibition Hall at Berlin. His Majesty has given further proof of the interest he takes in this undertaking, which has been arranged by the Association of German shipyards, by sending his private collection of solid silver models of ships and yachts and the prizes won by the Imperial racing yachts. Of the fifteen silver models of the Emperor's collection each represents a definite type of sailing boat of past generations from models of Viking ship to those of modern yachts like the *Iduna* and the *Meier*. The models include one of the English warship *Great Harry* as well as one of Nelson's Victory.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"JAPAN". Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 10th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. 993

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTROSE."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded under notice to the contrary be given before.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODD & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. 946

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

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"KARONGA". Captain Leslie, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 8 p.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. 950

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CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date, and during the Absence of Mr. G. W. G. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

HENRY W. SLADE, Chairman. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 929

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 589 for Ten Shares, numbered 23644 to 23653, standing in the Register in the name of GON HONG TEE, having been declared LOST, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the 15th August, 1908, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. B. ROUSE, for the Secretary. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 925

WILL NOT REMOVE.

BY courtesy of the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL, we will REMAIN HERE.

NOW SHOWING:

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

At Wholesale, Most Reasonable Prices.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., 25, Queen's Road Central, Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 651

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 644

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for Public information that, at Three o'clock in the afternoon of the 30th June of the current year, before the Board of Directors of the SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA OF MACAO, the adjudication by PUBLIC AUCTION, will be made of the LEASE of the "BOA VISTA" HOTEL SANATORIUM for a period of THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st July proximo to the end of June, 1911.

TENDERS must be submitted in SEALED COVERS.

The conditions for bidding are as follows:—1. Persons desirous of bidding must Deposit with the Provider of the Santa Casa, before the opening of proceedings, the sum of \$250 as a Pledge, the bona fides of their offer, which sum shall be returned to all those who may not be awarded the Lease, immediately after the adjudication.

2. The TENDERS, which must be in sealed covers, addressed to the Provider, must be delivered to the Board as soon as adjudication proceedings are declared opened, together with the Deposit Note.

3. Those failing to make the Deposit will not be allowed to bid, nor will their tenders be accepted.

4. The GUARANTEE, which must be given by the successful bidder, immediately after the award is made, will be the equivalent IN CASH OF ONE YEAR'S RENTAL, or a Deposit Note for a like value of any Bank payable to the Order of the Santa Casa; personal bond being unacceptable.

5. The UPSET VALUE of the Lease is THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum, corresponding to \$300 a month.

The Classes of the Agreement for Lease can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Santa Casa where they can be considered by intending tenders.

ANTONIO MARIA INNOCENCIO MAHER, Secretary to the Board of Directors, Santa Casa da Misericordia.

Date: at Macao, Chambers of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, 26th May, 1908. 917

TO LET.

NO. 25, CONDUIT ROAD. (Clifton Gardens), Furnished, for 3 to 6 months. Arrangements can be made for longer lease. Apply to—HAROLD-BRODERSEN, Care of The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., King's Buildings. Hongkong 8th June, 1908. 941

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PURCHARD, LOWTHES & Co., to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th June, 1908, at H.M.'s NAVAL YARD Extension, commencing at 11 a.m.

A Large Quantity of SURPLUS STORES, MATERIAL, PLANT, ROD IRON, &c.

THE WHOLE OF THEIR OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising:—WRITING TABLES, DRAWING-BOARDS, COPYING PRESSES, CHEST-OF-DRAPERS, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUNTERS, CLOCKS, BAROGRAPHS, 3 MILLERS' IRON SAFES;

And The Steam Launch "WALLINGFORD" and 2 LIGHTERS.

N.B.—Special attention is called to the "MILLERS' IRON SAFES" mentioned above, as being in excellent condition, they were imported new and have been in use for only a few years.

On View from This Date. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. 987

By Order of the Mortgagees.

PUBLIC AUCTION

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 10th day of June, 1908, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Auction Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, (Corner of Ice House Street), IN ONE LOT

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY known as INLAND LOT No. 118 with the Premises thereon known as Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26, ELGIN STREET, Nos. 50, 52 and 54, PEARL STREET and Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 STANTON STREET.

Area 16, 317 Square feet, Crown Rent \$7200. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors, Messrs. DEAN, LOCKER & DEAN, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, and also from THE AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908. 981

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. PURCHARD, LOWTHES & Co. to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 11th June, 1908, at Noon, at MATAUOK, a QUANTITY OF OLD IRON, RAILINGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

A Steam Launch will leave BLAKE Pier at 11 a.m., to convey intending Purchasers. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. 980

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd and 24th June, 1908, at 10 a.m. each day at H.M. NAVAL YARD Extension, ESTABLISHMENTS, SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VITUALLING STORES, comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores: CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON & METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

Old and Surplus VITUALLING STORES: PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a Quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms of Sale: As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 6th June, 1908.

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

COMMODIOUS SHOP in Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession. Moderate rentals.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. 940

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, FERDER STREET.

Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 28th May, 1908. 989

TO LET.

FROM 18th JUNE.

THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.'s Offices, Four Rooms with Kitchen and Bath Room.

Terms on Application to—DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO., No. 1, Douglas Street. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 993

TO LET.

ONE or TWO ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, with BOARD, in Cool and healthy locality, midway between Peak and City, wide Verandah, good View.

Apply by letter to—PERMANENT Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 6th June, 1908. 989

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAFE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms.

2, BEACONFIELD ADE. Facing Parade Ground.

No. 1, COLLEGE GARDENS, Furnished. For 5 or 6 Months, cheap rental.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor. From 1st July, 1908.

BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and Offices in DUDDELL STREET.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor), OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 3, DUDDELL STREET Shop. No. 2, DES VOUX VILLAS (PARK). Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 6th June, 1908. 989

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the 1st floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO, Same address. Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 231

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 985

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by FRANK BORNHANN.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. LTD. Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 96

TO LET.

12, ARBUTHNOT ROAD—6 Rooms.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road. Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 762

TO LET.

OFFICES on Top Floor No. 2, Connaught Road, facing the Cricket Ground.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road. A HOUSE in RYTON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor. "THE HERLEIGH" Connaught Road. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 98

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWN at Davis Street, Kennedy Town, lately occupied by the STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Apply to—CHATER & MODY. Hongkong, 24th March, 1908. 602

TO LET.

NO. 27, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD, No. 61, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. 990

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 923

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 991

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 988

TO LET.

OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 97

TO LET.

FIRST Class European House, Lochiel Terrace and Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—TAM TSE KONG, Care of Hip On Insurance, Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., 42, Bonham Strand, West. Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 94

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY). ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000) RESERVE FUND ... FL 5,378,375 (\$444,000)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

Branches: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Bangkok, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherson, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja, (Achoen) Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

" 6 do. 4% do.

" 3 do. 3 1/2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent. Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 25

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.FROM LONDON, ANTWERP, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE."

Captain Ingram, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

All claims must be presented within five days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. 934

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOGAN."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any whatever.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1908. 937

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

(Florio and Rabattoni United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All Claims must be sent to the Office of the undersigned before Noon on the 15th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. 4

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Irene" from Havre ex s.s. "Dover" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Friedrich Muel" and "Verbeekmij" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 15th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent to me on or before the 15th June, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 15th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. MALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. 2

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

As supplied to the House of Commons.

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-EN-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st April, 1897. 114

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1905 £17,887,113.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAYMENT CAPITAL... 687,500

II. FUND... 8,886,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1146

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August 1906 28

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.

PERCY SMITH & SETH, Accountants & Auditors, &c., No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1908. 853

FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

3,000 all different for... \$95

2,000 do... \$85

1,500 do... \$75

1,000 do... \$10

ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, MECHANICAL ANIMALS, STAMP, POSTCARD AND BIRTHDAY ALBUMS, and all other Philatelic Goods.

GRACA & CO., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1908. 645

STORAGE

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 255 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOT Nos. 31 & 38 on PEAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 48,000 SQUARE FT. 825 YEARS LEASE.

For Particulars, apply to GEO. FENWICK & CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. 184

MITSU BISHI DOOKYARD

AND ENGINE WORKS, YAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used.

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 86 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 84 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 34 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 623 feet.

Length on Blocks... 613 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 61 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks... 354 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 68 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 63 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING OF REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES) equipped with necessary gear, always ready for service.

Short Notice. 908.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK THERAPION

THIS successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Koser, Jollet, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto prepared.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-

marking remedy, especially adapted for the treatment of

stomachic disorders, effectively relieving indigestion, constipation, and other ailments.

THERAPION No. 2 is a re-

marking remedy, especially adapted for the treatment of

stomachic disorders, effectively relieving indigestion, constipation, and other ailments.

THERAPION No. 3 is a re-

marking remedy, especially adapted for the treatment of

stomachic disorders, effectively relieving indigestion, constipation, and other ailments.

THERAPION No. 4 is a re-

marking remedy, especially adapted for the treatment of

stomachic disorders, effectively relieving indigestion, constipation, and other ailments.

THERAPION No. 5 is a re-

marking remedy, especially adapted for the treatment of

stomachic disorders, effectively relieving indigestion, constipation, and other ailments.

THE BUDGET.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AT 70.

Last year Mr. Asquith produced a middle-class Budget—a Budget which relieved earned incomes up to £1,000 of one-fourth of the Income Tax. This year it is a poor-man's Budget. Not only does it lay the foundations of a system of Old Age Pensions at a cost in the present year of £1,200,000 and an eventual cost of £8,000,000 per annum, but it reduces the duty on sugar from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d., or by one farthing per lb., thus sacrificing revenue to the amount of £3,400,000.

The only other source of revenue abandoned is part of the stamp duty on marine insurance policies. This will eventually cost the Exchequer £39,000, but in the present year the loss is only £20,000. A further loss to the Exchequer of £40,000 is accounted for by a grant to be made to the local authorities for collecting certain licences duties.

It will be remembered that last year Mr. Asquith "ear-marked" a sum of £2,250,000 with the object of forming the nucleus of an Old Age Pension Fund. Of this sum only £1,500,000 is available. The remaining three-quarters of a million, the uncollected arrears of last year's income tax, reached the Exchequer much more rapidly than was expected, and has had to be handed over to the National Debt Commissioners for the payment of debt.

The estimated revenue and expenditure of the year 1908-9 can best be shown in tabular form:

Estimated revenue...	£157,770,000
Estimated expenditure on last year's basis...	152,368,000
Leaving available surplus...	£ 4,901,000

This surplus is thus disposed of:

Reduction in the Sugar Duty from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt., or by one farthing per lb.	3,400,000
Reduction in Stamp Duty on Marine Insurance Policies for the voyage	20,000
Cost during the present year of Old Age Pensions	1,200,000
Grant to Local Authorities for collection of certain licences duties	40,000
	£ 4,660,000

Leaving a final balance for contingencies of... 241,000

The Prime Minister's proposals for the establishment of an Old Age Pension Scheme may be summarised as follows:

(1) From January 1, 1909, poor persons who are British subjects and of the age of 70 and upwards are to be entitled to a pension of 5s. a week (£13 a year), or in the case of married couples living together 3s. 9d. a week (£9 15s. a year) each.

(2) An applicant for the pension will be disqualified if he or she has an income of £28 a year, this income limit being subject to reduction in the case of married couples from £28 to £23 for the two.

(3) Stringent conditions concerning forfeiture or suspension will be provided. There will follow in the main the conditions of the New Zealand scheme.

(4) There will be no sliding scale for apportioning the amount of the pension to the needs of the pensioner. Everybody who fulfils the prescribed conditions will receive the fixed payment of 5s. or, in the case of married couples, 3s. 9d. each.

(5) All persons will be disqualified who have within five years been convicted of serious crime, or such offence of drunkenness, habitual vagrancy. Persons actually in receipt of Poor Law relief and lunatics will be excluded from the scheme.

(6) Intending applicants will be supplied at post-office with forms of application, in the filling up of which it will be duty of the postmaster to give all assistance. These applications will be transmitted to and adjudicated upon by local pension authorities, consisting of committees appointed by County Councils or Municipal Boroughs, and of pension officers, who will be Exchequer officers.

(7) In case of difference of opinion respecting applications between the pension officer, who will represent the Treasury, and the local committee, there will be an appeal to the Local Government Board.

(8) Persons whose claims to pensions are established will receive books of coupons payable at the local post-office.

It goes almost without saying that it was to a densely-crowded House Mr. Asquith unfolded his plans. A Budget House is never thin, and on this occasion the keen interest with which the disclosures of the scheme of old age pensions was awaited by all sections of members drew together one of the largest gatherings of the session. Not only was there no vacant place on the tiers of green benches on each side of the Chairman—the annual statement is made in Committee of Ways and Means—and the Chairman of Committees presides—but the side galleries were well filled. Some of the Liberals, finding all the places on their own side occupied or reserved, crowded the floor and annexed seats on the Unionist back benches. Mr. Watt, a Glasgow member, was one of these, and an attempt made by him to address the Chair from this position, where he was obviously regarded as an interloper, drew from the Speaker a deprecating allusion to the occasional unwelcome of exercising a "right" which is not supported by custom. Mr. Watt looks very uncomfortable but neither he nor his friends budget being encouraged to remain in the places they had taken by an appeal to the Speaker on their behalf by Mr. Keimund.

The Stranger-Guests were densely packed. Lord Winterstoke, who as Sir W. H. Wells would represent a division of Bristol in the House of Commons, had secured the place of vantage immediately over the clock, near him being seated Viscount Wolverhampton (Sir Henry Fowler) and the Earl of Jersey. Viscount St. Aldwyn, one of the three ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer now living, was not present. The second, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, was on the Front Opposition Bench.

The third is Mr. Asquith, who made a financial statement in the capacity of First Lord of the Treasury. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, sat immediately behind his chief.

The Prime Minister's task was a much heavier one than usually falls to the lot of the exponent of a Budget. He had not only to give the ordinary information as to revenue and expenditure, debt and taxation, but to expound the principles adopted by the Government in establishing a system of old age pensions. He spoke for two hours and twelve minutes. It was a masterly statement, excellently arranged, well phrased, clear and businesslike, though at times he hurried over the ground so rapidly that it was somewhat difficult to follow all his figures in detail.

Dealing first with the revenue and expenditure of the year that ended on March 31st, Mr. Asquith showed that there had been a realised surplus of £4,220,000, which goes towards the reduction of the National Debt. He commented on the fact that £1,800,000 had been received in property and income tax over the Budget estimate of last year. The main cause of the remarkable increase in the income tax receipts

is, in the opinion of the Inland Revenue authorities to be found in the differentiation between earned and unearned incomes. "The mere offer of a differentiated tax," said the Prime Minister, "has sufficed to increase the income submitted to it. Differentiation has worked not only a financial operation but a moral reform." The House laughed and cheered, and it cheered again when it was told that the increase of £3,700,000 had taken place in the income brought under the tax in a single year.

Mr. Asquith had much to say about the reduction of the National Debt. During the past year, he said, the Debt had been reduced by £18,000,000—a reduction wholly without precedent—and the actual reduction in the gross liabilities of the nation had been £16,885,000. He estimated that during the current financial year the reduction in the nominal amount of debt would not be far short of £15,000,000. Amid loud and protracted Ministerial cheering he announced that the dead weight debt, which in March, 1908, stood at £745,200,000, would in March, 1909, have been reduced to £698,000,000, so that in three years nearly £47,000,000 would have been paid off. "I don't think there is a more creditable chapter in the annals of democratic finance," Mr. Asquith declared with a glow of pride. But unfortunately he rather took away from the effect of the declaration by claiming immediately afterwards that the time had come when the Government might slacken the rate at which debt was being paid off and by giving a broad hint to his successor that he might find it expedient to dip into the fund set aside for debt reduction for the purpose of financing the Old Age Pension scheme. On the basis proposed this scheme is to cost some £8,000,000 annually, and in the present year only £1,900,000 is to be devoted to it.

Then he disclosed to the House his estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1908-9 on the basis of existing taxation. He estimated the revenues at £157,770,000, or an increase of £123,000 over that of last year. The expenditure he placed at £152,868,000, or an increase of £387,000 over that of last year. This gives him the estimated surplus already mentioned of £ 4,901,000. His final balance-sheet is as follows:

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1908-9	
Customs...	£32,800,000
Excises...	35,500,000
Estates &c. Duties...	19,500,000
Stamp...	8,100,000
Land Tax...	700,000
House Duty...	1,800,000
Property and Income Tax...	33,000,000
Total Receipts from Taxes...	£131,300,000
Postal Services...	£18,250,000
Telegraph Services...	452,000
Telephone Services...	500,000
Crown Lands...	1,070,000
Receipts from Sales Canal Shares...	2,070,000
Sanitary Loans...	1,170,000
Miscellaneous...	2,970,000
Total Receipts from Non-Tax Revenue...	£23,470,000
Total Estimated Revenue...	£157,770,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1908-9.	
Consolidated Fund Services:	
(a) Interest and Management, as in Table IV...	£18,215,000
(b) Repayment of Capital...	9,785,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services...	1,635,000
Payments to Local Taxation Authorities...	11,250,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services...	£40,885,000

II.—SUPPLY SERVICES.	
Army (including Ordnance Factories)...	£27,452,000
Navy...	33,318,000
Civil Services...	30,500,000
Customs and Inland Revenue Department...	3,324,000
Post Office Services...	18,322,000
Total Supply Services...	£111,934,000

Total Estimated Expenditure	£152,868,000
Balance...	£ 4,901,000
Total...	£157,770,000

One of the charges Mr. Asquith proposed to the power to make in the transfer of the Exchequer Department from the Inland Revenue to the Customs. This alteration will have no effect on the finances of the present year.

Turning to the Old Age Pension question the Prime Minister gave an interesting sketch of the schemes in operation in certain other countries. He stated that the first conclusion the Government had arrived at was that all the so-called contributory schemes must be "ruled out," and he quoted the arguments used by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on March 22, 1907, against such schemes. It was, he added, equally clear that what was known as the universal scheme was outside the range of practical politics. Moreover, the obligation to provide pensions must rest on the Treasury and not on any local authority. "Any practicable scheme also must be subject to some sort of discrimination. He expressed the opinion that the least questions of character, short of actual conviction for crime, were gone into in connection with an Old Age Pensions scheme the better. "All the suggested tests which look well on paper—thrift, prudence, and so on—are extremely difficult to apply, and apt to produce cases of hardship." But, he added, "subsequent misadventure is a different matter."

The total number of persons over the age of 70 who will be entitled to pensions under the scheme adopted and summarised above is estimated at 872,000, but Mr. Asquith said it was reasonably certain that a substantial proportion of those entitled would not claim, and he put the actual number of pensioners down at not more than 600,000. He described the proposals already set out, speaking of the plan they embody as "an experimental effort."

Being left with an estimated balance of £7,000,000 he announced that he intended to devote £3,400,000 to the reduction of the sugar duty. "Last year," he said, "I gave substantial relief to a large class of income tax payers. This year it will be in the nature of a concession for indirect taxation to benefit." He resumed his seat, and rising cheers from the back benches behind him.

The discussion which followed was continued till past eleven o'clock, and the necessary resolutions were then agreed to. It was announced by Mr. Lloyd George that the machinery for carrying out the pension scheme would be provided for not in the Finance Bill, but by means of a separate measure.

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Hongkong 26th February 1907

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SHANGHAI	MALTA	About 11th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SARDINIA	About 12th June	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.		
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 13th June	See Special of Call.
	Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.		
LONDON and ANTWERP	CANDIA	About 17th June	Freight only.
via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO	Capt. O. Jones, R.N.R.		
and MARSEILLES			
LONDON and ANTWERP	PALERMO	About 23rd June	Freight only.
via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO	Capt. J. B. Ferguson		
and MARSEILLES			

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Hongkong, 5th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

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SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th June, 4 P.M.
and TIENTSIN		
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	On 11th June, 9 A.M.
NEWCHANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 11th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, OWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TSINAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 16th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 16th June, 4 P.M.

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OUTWARD.

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FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. ISTRIA	18th June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SYLVIA	20th June
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SLAVONIA	8th July

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1908.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TAISANG"	Wedday, 10th June, Noon.
MANILA via AMOY	"YUENSANG"	Wedday, 10th June, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wedday, 17th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 19th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wedday, 24th June, Noon.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"PRINZ HEINRICH"	Wedday, 17th June, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN"	About Wedday, 17th June.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SAMARAI, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 18th June, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ, WALDEMAR"	About Friday, 27th June.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BOENBO"	End of June.

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AMOY	Capt. H. B. SMITH	
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, "SHOSHU MARU"	Capt. M. NEMOTO	THURSDAY, 18th June, at 10 A.M.
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"MONTEAGLE"	6,163 "	SATURDAY, 11th July ... 4th Aug.
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